BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	20 00
" 6 months	40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865. NO. 120.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Richmond—Moore Fighting at Petersburg.

RICHMOND, March 30.—The Petersburg "Express" of this morning says that last night at 10 o'clock the enemy opened on our lines near the Appomattox with a fearful artillery fire, while a simultaneous movements was made on the part of their infantry in great masse. The troops under Gordon received the charges with coolness. Up to 12 o'clock the fighting was continued with great vigor and pertinacy, the enemy making in all five separate assaults, all of which were repulsed. The enemy's loss must have been immense. They came in swarms, supposed to be several lines of battle deep, and the inference is irresistible that the slaughter was fearful. Our loss comparatively small. The gallantry of our men was displayed in a most gratifying manner.—Their conduct is a theme of universal praise. During the entire fight, which lasted two hours, not a man was observed coming to the rear.

1 A. M.—An officer just from the front says the enemy charged up to within ten paces of the muzzles of our guns and were literally mown down. Our loss was unprecedently small.

RICHMOND, March 30.—The following was received to-night:

HEADQUARTERS, March 30.—*Hon. Secretary of War*: Gen. Gordon reports that the enemy, at 11 p. m. yesterday, advanced against a part of his lines defended by Brigadier General Lewis, but was repulsed. The fire of artillery and mortars continued for several hours with considerable activity. No damages on our lines reported.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Another telegram from Lee says that there was skirmishing yesterday near Dinwiddie C. H. without decisive results.

RICHMOND, March 30.—Passengers from Petersburg say that the reports of fighting last night were greatly exaggerated. The enemy made a demonstration on Gen. Gordon's lines, but were repulsed.—The cannonading was very heavy and distinctly heard here.

Death of John M. Daniel, of the Richmond Examiner.

RICHMOND, March 30.—John M. Daniel, Editor of the Richmond "Examiner," died this forenoon after a protracted illness.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 30.—The New York "Tribune" of the 28th received.

Grant's latest telegram from Petersburg, relative to the fight on last Saturday, reports the Yankee loss at one hundred and sixty-six killed, twelve hundred and one wounded and seven hundred missing. Three corps were engaged.

The same dispatch says that 1,883 Confederate prisoners were captured.

Another dispatch from Gen. Grant says he is in receipt of Sherman's report of operations from the time he left Fayetteville to the 22d. It shows that there had been hard fighting. Two thousand prisoners are in our hands. His own loss, he says, will be covered by twenty-five hundred men since he left Savannah. Many of them are but slightly wounded.

Press dispatches and letters claim Yankee victories at Averasboro and Bentonsville.

A junction of Sherman's and Schofield's armies was completed on the 23d.

Gen. Kautz, commanding cavalry in the Army of the James, has been superceded by Gen. McKenzie.

Gold 155.

WHAT FORREST CLAIMS TO HAVE DONE.—The Jackson Mississippi papers of the 18th ult., contain an address of the rebel Gen. Forrest to his troops, recounting the result of his operations during the past year. He says they have fought fifty battles, killed and captured 16,000 of the enemy, captured 2,000 horses and mules, 67 pieces of artillery, 14 transports, 20 barges, 300 wagons, 50 ambulances, 105 stand of arms, 40 block-houses, destroyed 36 railroad bridges, 2,000 miles of railroad, 6 locomotives, and 100 cars—amounting to $15,000,000 of property.

In accomplishing this he admits they were occasionally sustained by other troops, but says their regular number never exceeded 5,000.—2,000 had been killed or wounded and 2,000 taken prisoners.

The height of felicity is riding on a stage coach between two pretty girls, and having but one cud of sweet gum for the three.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

in the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the offices, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave;
And no man knows that sepulchre
And no man saw it e'er,
For the angels of God upturned the sod
And laid the dead man there.

This was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth,
Yet no man heard the trampling
Or saw the train go forth!
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak, on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun.

Noiselessly as the spring-time,
Her crown of verdure nears,
And all the trees on all the hills,
Open their thousand leaves;
So without sound of music
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down, from the mountain crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle,
On grey Beth Peor's height,
Out of his rocky eyrie,
Looked on the wondrous sight,
Perchance the lion stalking
Still shuns that hallowed spot
For beast and bird hath seen and heard,
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow the funeral car,
They show his banners taken,
They tell his victories won,
And after him lead his matchless steed
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land,
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place
With costly marble dressed.
In the great minster transept,
Where lights like glories fall
And the sweet choir sings and the organ rings
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword,
This the most gifted poet,
That ever breathed a word.
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with golden pen,
On the deathless page, truth half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor,
The hill-side for his pall
To lie in state while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall?
And the dark rock pines like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand, in the lonely land
To lay him in his grave?

In that deep grave, without a name,
Whence his uncoffined clay,
Shall burst again, most wondrous thought
Before the judgement day,
And stand with glory wrapped around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the Incarnate Son of God.

Oh lonely tomb in Moab's land
Oh dark Beth Peor's hill,
Speak to these curious hearts of ours
And teach them to be still;
God hath his mysteries of grace,
Ways that we cannot tell
He binds them deep like the secret sleep
Of him He loved so well.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1865, WILL BE SOLD at Towle's Auction and Commission House; (Sale to commence at 10 o'clock,)—

1 Pair good Safe Carriage Horses,
2 Good Double Barrel Guns,
1 Bbl. Prime Syrup, in quantities to suit purchasers, and other goods.

J. M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

April 1-1t*

THE FINEST CHEWING TOBACCO AT J. KINSEY'S.

April 1 1t

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 × 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two setts Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Sapona, Pig, Scrape and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N. C.

March 15 td* TARPSLEY & YARBROUGH.

AUCTION SALES.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 1ST, WE WILL SELL 40 Reams Printing and Wrapping Paper; a lot of House hold Furniture; three setts Buggy Harness; one fine Gold Watch, in good order, three Saddles; a Carpet; a lot Tools, &c. &c.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

March 31-2t

BLACKSMITH AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 1ST APRIL, AT TWELVE o'clock, at our sales room we will sell without reserve a No. 1 blacksmith about 25 years old.

March 27-td W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General N. C.

March 10-1w

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.**

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried, good, pecled,	per bush. 28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 26 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	15 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	00
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	00 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	8 00
Nails,	per keg	300 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	2 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 5 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Ozen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach'd dried,	per bush of 33 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 33 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 50
do	salted, per pound,	2 00
do	gross	2 00
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	6 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4/4 yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3/4 yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per buss of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	1 75
Ship staff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	3 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	12 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 00
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 000 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton. per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage, per hundred pounds		1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,		25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day		20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day		36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		24 00
Hire of labore, rations furnished by owner, per day		6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day		4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,		110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month		65 00
Hire of horse, per day		4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapproval on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) R. K. BURGWYN, Gaylesburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKLEDGE, Stockesville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 16-tf

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Raleigh, March 16, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON, Mayor.

March 18 td

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb 21-tf

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

mar8-d1t w1t ST. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL, Administer.

Feb 23-w6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL, Admr.

March 4-doaw3w.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

CITY TAXES.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON, Mayor.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates to be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress*:

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	7 50	Two weeks	50 00
Three days	10 00	Three weeks	70 00
Four days	12 50	One month	120 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	200 00

Fifty words, or less, of Nonpareil type, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as Advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC'R						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 12, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TEACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. A. FREEMONT, Chief Engineer and Supt.

March 6-6t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 26. RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by us when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, (county and state) to which it is to be directed. Also state distinctly all orders for discontinuance and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, [illegible] $20 00
" " [illegible] 10 00
Weekly Progress, [illegible] 10 00
" " six months 5 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $2 00 for every insertion.

The Situation.

Our armies below are still quiescent. No doubt both parties are preparing for a desperate struggle. Prisoners declare that it is the intention of Sherman to come to Raleigh; but they probably know as little of his intentions as we do—and even if he does so intend, he may not succeed.

In regard to other movements of troops we shall for the present be silent.

The Spring Campaign.

It would seem that the Spring campaign is opening in Virginia. From our telegraphic news it will be seen that the enemy furiously assaulted our works on Thursday night and were repeatedly repulsed. Their loss must have been considerable, if the dispatches are to be relied upon.—It is probable that the ball is now opened, and that Virginia is again to be shaken with the dread tornado of battle. What the result is to be is beyond the reach of human ken; but we know that the concomitants are blood and death and destruction in the field, and wailing and mourning in thousands of bereaved homes. We can only wait and pray, and trust to Him "who doeth all things well."

To Subscribers.—For the last two weeks we have received but few remittances from subscribers or others. It was natural for people to suppose that Raleigh would soon fall, and that it was therefore unnecessary to subscribe to a Raleigh paper; but we think we can now assure the public that there is no danger of the Progress being suspended soon, and we trust our friends will send on their funds. In no event will they be the losers.

Death of John M. Daniel.—The telegraph announces the death of John M. Daniel, Editor of the Richmond *Examiner*. Mr. Daniel was an able and a vigorous writer. To say that he was always prudent, is more than can be truthfully said of any man. In fact we have often thought him highly imprudent, but there was a dash and an honest zeal in his writings that made one almost forget his faults. His place will not be easily supplied.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

A wounded soldier has handed us the following, copied from a document picked up near the battle-field of Bentonsville. He says the document contained more, but he did not have time to copy it all; but the following will be of interest:

Maj. Gen. Sherman, of the U. S. Volunteer forces, was born in the State of Ohio about the year 1820, and during his early youth received a first-class education at one of the principal academies of the State. He is the son of the Hon. C. R. Sherman, of Lancaster, formerly a Supreme Judge of Ohio, and brother of the Hon. John Sherman, member of the U. S. Senate. During the year 1836 he entered West Point as a cadet through the influence of his father, and graduated on the 30th June, 1840, standing sixth in his class.

On the 1st of July, 1840, he entered the United States Regular Army as a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, and was shortly after appointed to the Third Regiment of Artillery, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. On the 30th Nov., 1841, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and, during the Mexican war, was engaged in service in California. He acted as Assistant Adjutant General in 1847, and obtained a Brevet of Captain in the Regular Army from May 30th, 1848, for meritorious services in California during the war with Mexico. He was next appointed Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, from Sept., 1850, and he remained in California, but fearing that his chances for further promotion was limited, he resigned the service on Sept. 6th, 1853. He was next appointed to the command of a division under Gen. Grant, and at the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, he acted with great bravery.

Gen. Sherman was promoted to Major General on May 1st, 1862, and when the Department of Tennessee was formed, in the December following, he was made Commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps. He led an expedition to Vicksburg Dec. 20th, 1862, via Yazoo River, but the works were too strong to be taken by assault, and the expedition, after a severe fight, was withdrawn.

On January 10th and 11th, 1863, he had charge of a wing of the army that captured Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, after which he resumed command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, in which he took an active part.

Sharp as a Needle.—The following "bon mot" was started out west:

A busy housewife was sitting in the doorway plying her needle. Her husband lounging on the rail, his foot slipped, and he bruised his knee on the doorstone.

"Oh!" said he, groaning, "I have broken the bone, I'm sure."

"Well, then," said she, holding up her needle, with the eye broken out, "I have done very nearly the same thing."

"How so?"

"Why don't you see," said she, "I've broken the *eye of the needle*, then, and you have broken the *knee of the title man!*"

We received no mails yesterday from any quarter.

[illegible Richmond Examiner.]

The Yankee campaign of last winter in Tennessee is over and done. We cannot recall it and undo it. The dead cannot be restored to life. Georgia has been overrun by the enemy; Savannah [illegible] Another [illegible] little army yet exists. The remnant of one of our two great Confederate armies, defeated and almost annihilated has by long and toilsome marches come back to Sherman's front, from which it ought never to have been withdrawn; but is now under its beloved commander, General Johnston, gallantly struggling to repair the disasters of the past, and to prevent still more terrible disasters in the future. The country would now have been glad to forget what is past and irrecoverable: and if General Hood had been well advised he would have allowed it to forget. In presenting his "Report" of the operations under his command, he would have confined it within the strict limits of military propriety; would not have stirred up debated and debatable points of comparison; would even have taken care to make his Report the driest and most meagre record of orders, movements and dates; and so let it pass. The less said about it the better.

But General Hood would not have it so. A great part of his Report consists of polemical controversy against General Johnston; and of extremely severe criticism upon his superior officers, whilst conduct for three months before he (General Hood) was placed in command, and while he was a Lieutenant General in the same army. It must now be at least admitted, that if General Hood cannot conduct a campaign, he can write a pamphlet.

And it is but justice to General Hood to acknowledge that the very unfavorable opinions he has expressed in this pamphlet, which he calls a Report, of General Johnston's fitness to lead an army, are not an afterthought on his part. He is quite consistent. He give it to be very clearly understood sometime before Johnston was relieved, that that officers method of handling an army was not *his* style; and seeing that, in the eyes of our President, the first requisite of a superior military genius, the highest qualification for command of armies, is to censure General Johnson, the Public was not much astonished, though a good deal frightened, when it was announced that Johnston was relieved, and this young gentleman put in his place.

It is probable that General Johnston will not be very solicitous to reply to the pamphlet. He has something else to do. He has Sherman to attend to; and Sherman has a prior claim upon him. By the imperious demand of the whole country, of Congress, and of the army, he has been borne back to the command whose duties were so unfortunately interrupted; and in, we imagine, well content, as the general public ought to be, to have the question of comparative military reputation where it stands; and to do his duty to his country as best he can, with the means now left at his disposal; as General Hood also endeavored to do, the best way he could. The President, we apprehend, would be surprised, if he knew how very little the country cares for this great business of setting up and pulling down great military reputations. People are thinking of how their homes and their lives, and their children's freedom and honor are to be saved from a potent and mortal enemy: and if they prefer one general officer to another, it is not from a partisan spirit; not out of spite to the President, nor factious desire to exalt a favorite hero. They really cannot afford to think of this. If the army, also, craves and prays to be led by some particular general rather than other, it is because all officers and privates in the army feel that he knows where and when to expose them to battle, and when to avoid it. The whole community, in short, military and civil, has an instinctive certainty, an intuitive, infallible recognition, of the men that have proved themselves the ablest leaders of our gallant defenders, (who are also our sons and brothers) in this perilous passage through the Red Sea of battle, out of which we are to emerge gloriously into the promised land of independence—or in which we are to be engulphed miserably, we and our name and nation forever. The people of the Confederate States cannot bear the thought that the very pick and choice of this land, the flower, the crown and pride of our race and blood, should be regarded as the mere material for building up the fame of some promising officer whom the President has resolved to make a great general, at our expense. To rescue and hold our country—to save our souls alive—this is the grand point at present: and, strange as it may seem, we do not care a button how all these military reputations will be rated in history—not even that of Mr. Davis; for whom it is surely fame enough that he once transfixed the Mexican Cavalry upon the prongs of his immortal *fourchette*.

Into the statement of facts and figures made by General Hood in this report, and their very material discordance from the statements of General Johnston in his own report, it will not be expected that we should enter. Indeed, it may be doubted whether many persons will ever read the long story, or give themselves the trouble to verify or contradict details. Every one is willing to let bygones be bygones; willing to believe that General Hood did really think he was doing the best practicable thing when he moved round Sherman's right and marched off towards Nashville; to believe that he expected Sherman would thereupon divide his forces; to believe that if Sherman didn't divide his forces, *that* was not General Hood's fault—only our misfortune; to admit that he deemed it his duty then to leave Sherman to do as he pleased in Georgia and to march away into Middle Tennessee; and that he thought, when there, the best thing he could do was to hurl his army right up against the fortifications of Franklin, and win a disastrous success at a terrible price; to believe also, as the General says, that many circumstances occurred which he had not foreseen (as well as Sherman's perverse conduct), and that if things had happened otherwise, the campaign would have been a success instead of a failure. It will be admitted further that General Hood is a brave and patriotic officer, and in his proper sphere has done good service—in fact that in all this transaction he was not so much criminal as unfortunate—but then his countrymen were more unfortunate still. His name was dear to the army when he was a General of Divison, and used to lead his brave Texans through storms of fire, wherever he was ordered to go. But in an evil hour he was selected as one of the President's great Generals; for even as Charlemagne had his peers, King Arthur his knights and Napoleon his Marshals, so Mr. Davis must be girt by the paladins. The country sympathizes with General Hood on that sinister promotion; but desires for the future, if possible, to be permitted to forget his name.

——Oasis, I love thee;
But never more be officer of mine!

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

A very destructive tornado, accompanied with the most vivid lightning, loud and continuous peals of thunder, torrents of rain and large hail-stones, passed over the southwestern portion of Georgia a week or two ago. The Macon *Confederate*, describing its fury, says:

The general direction was from west to east, and its track from half a mile to a mile in width, in which fences were blown down and the rails lifted and whirled away; trees, large oaks and pines included, twisted and blown down; houses leveled with the ground, persons maimed and birds and poultry killed. When the train passed Adams' station yesterday coming in, the country along its track for fifteen miles on each side of the road had been heard from and the destruction is reported as almost incredible. It is also stated that for the length of time it lasted the quantity of rain fell exceeded anything ever before experienced.

At Adams' station it blew down about thirty houses, comprising his negro quarters; for Rev. Mr. Harris, breaking the arms and legs and otherwise wounding a large number of negroes.

Mr. James Laramore had every house blown down, including a two story dwelling in which were two ladies and a gentleman at the time, but who escaped with only slight injuries.

All of Mr. Alexander Laramore's houses were blown down except his dwelling; but the porch was carried away, and the chimneys leveled with the ground, rendering it untenable.

The school houses, filled at the time with scholars, was blown down, and twelve or thirteen of the children badly wounded—two of whom it was believed would die. One beautiful girl, of Lee county, had the flesh torn from each side of her face.

A buggy, near the house, was torn to pieces, and one of the tires carried upward and lodged on the limb of a pine tree, forty feet from the ground.

It is thought the large quantity of very heavy timber which has fallen on many plantations in the track of this tornado will render their cultivation this year almost an impossibility.

We are also informed that about the same time a perfect deluge of rain fell at Fort Decatur, a small station on the Montgomery and West Point road, nearly carrying away the few houses there.

NEGRO TROOPS IN ROANOKE.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that the people of Roanoke are nobly responding to the action of Congress and the call of General Lee for negro troops. On Saturday last, at Salem, some thirty of the largest slaveholders, headed by Nathaniel Burwell, Esq., who has fifty negroes of the military age, joined in a paper tendering their colored men to the government, pledging freedom to them as a condition of their service, and employment at fair wages to all who may return after the war. "We understand that the paper is being numerously signed, and that there is a prospect of getting a large acquisition to our army in that quarter. We trust that the people of the counties will go to work energetically in this behalf. Let us have the troops immediately; and Virginia in this, as in other of her great acts, will show to her sister States a high example of devotion and patriotism. The opposition to this measure will soon die out, after Virginia demonstrates its practicability and efficiency."

The following is the pledge referred to, with the signatures thus far obtained:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, mutually pledge ourselves to emancipate each of our negro men, between the ages of 18 and 45 as will volunteer as soldiers in the Confederate service; promising them that they will be permitted to return to their homes, and that proper provision will be made for them and their families, when the war is over:

"B Pitser, Jno H Smith, Geo W Shanks, T B Evans, J W Johnston, J C Deyerle, C W Burwell, G M Pitser, F J Chapman, J K Pitser, David S Read, G B Board, J M Trout, A J Deyerle, Hiram Hansbrough, H A Edmundson, Jas Wade, R B Moorman, S G Wood, Wm W Utts, Giles Barnette, A E Huff, A R McCorkle."

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

RALEIGH, March 29, 1865.

A regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held this evening:

Present—Col. Wm. H. Harrison, Mayor; Messrs. S. S. Harp, C. M. Farriss, J. J. Overby, H. Peel, P. Overby, W. R. Richardson, H. Mahler and A. Creech, Commissioners.

The following accounts were presented, read, and, on motion, allowed, viz:

Waterhouse & Bowes, gas, (2 accounts,)		$568 00
Progress Office,		165 00
W. C. Upchurch,		84 75
E. A. Johnson, Watchman,		148 00
W. A. Beevers,	"	204 00
W. C. Parker,	"	204 00
Wm. Overby,	"	188 00
M. C. Luter,	"	211 00
H. Pennington,	"	271 00

On motion, the Mayor was requested to inform Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes of the street lamps being out of order, and request them to have them repaired.

The following persons were appointed Assessors of the city property for 1865:

West Ward—C. W. Hutchings, Esq.
Middle Ward—R. W. Haywood, Esq.
East Ward—J. J. Ferrall, Esq

On motion, the Clerk was added to the appointment.

On motion, the Assessors were allowed $7 per day for their services.

On motion of Mr. Creech, the owners of ice ponds within the corporate limits of the City be requested to have their dams cut.

On motion of Mr. Farriss, Messrs. Creech & Litchford were re-appointed Auctioneers for the City.

On motion of Mr. Creech it was ordered that the City Constable be directed to employ teams to haul timber to repair street bridges, &c.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

"The Day We Celebrate."—And that is this day. It is *All*-Fools' Day, and every body else has just as much right to its enjoyment as we have. We claim no extra privileges for this day. The occasion justifies in waiving all claims to superiority at this time—or at least in suspending those claims, like the commissions of the old militia officers.

We are prepared to hear of the Yankee raiders in Raleigh this morning before breakfast; we expect to see urchins with smoked pieces of glass to look through at the eclipse of the sun; we shall probably have cotton pies for dinner, after taking breakfast off the butter cakes shortened with lightwood splinters; but one piece of folly we do not expect to see or hear of—that of an original war man going to the front. This is a specimen of foolishness beyond the scope of even All Fools' day.

But seriously, those who will watch the moon until 12 o'clock to-night will see it in an eclipse, for the truth of which, and to prevent our readers from suspecting us of a hoax, we refer them to Turner's Almanac.

"Old Ironsides."—We have an old friend, very properly named "Ironsides," who has furnished us with some of his "engine poetry," which we must give our readers in broken doses. He is an old Engineer, and writes by steam. He says he never attempted to write poetry until very recently, and then he could'nt help it—it ran through his head all night, keeping him awake, and he had to write it out the next morning. We give the following to-day as the first instalment:

NIGHT THOUGHTS ON TAXES, &c.
By "Ironsides."

Tax our money, tax our corn,
Never such taxes since I was born;
Tax the horses, and tax the cows,
The wagons also, and the plows,
Tax the sheep, and tax the hogs,
Tax the goats, and tax the dogs,
Tax the silver and the gold,
Tax the young, and tax the old,
Tax the batchelor and the maid—
Let taxes on them all be laid;
Tax the lame, and tax the blind,
Tax every one of every kind
Tax the soldier in the field,
For our cause we'll never yield;
Tax the victuals and the clothes,
Tax the boots, also the hose;
Tax the coward and the brave,
Tax them to the very grave;
And while we so much taxes pay,
We'll quickly tax ourselves away.
With taxes levied on our wives,
And taxes even on our lives,
When all we have is taxed and gone
We'll tax the children yet unborn.
Why are such heavy taxes laid?
To pay the Governor and his aid?
The Governor is full of fun,
And his name is Zebulon.
Zebulon land an ancient tribe,
And doubtless was an excellent scribe.
To you it may be something new,
But Scripture says he was a Jew.
Of Jews I'll no conclusion draw,
For God gave to them all their law.
The Governor then, I will be bound,
Knows where this law is to be found.
Then of the Governor I'll take leave
And pass to the other side I b'lieve;
There to the Treasurer I will go
And see how his accounts doth show.
To him committees oft times went,
And found his balance to a cent.
For him also are taxes laid,
For his salary must be paid.
Money in former days was gold,
But strangely—strangely we are told,
That money now—how queer to think!—
Is only paper and printer's ink.
In former days we handled cash,
But now we handle naught but trash.
Farewell then my worthy friend,
And may our friendship never end.

"Ironsides" will pay his respects to other officials in our next issue.

First of April.—This, by common consent, is universally observed as "All Fool's Day."—Just at the present time no preparation is necessary to fit us all for the proper observance of the day. The origin of All Fool's Day has never been definitely explained; but a clerical friend of ours thinks that some light is thrown upon it in the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th verses of the 21st chapter of First Chronicles. The 9th Chapter of Solomon's Song also seems to prove that the observance of this day is more ancient than that of Masonry; and this taken in connection with the first five verses of the 2nd chapter of the Epistle of Jude, will give the reader considerable light upon the subject.

Fishes.—For the last few days our market has been well supplied with fish—shads large, shads small, rockfish and redhorse, &c. Prices fluctuate like the value of gold. $50 in Confederate money or 50 cents in silver for a pair of choice shads, and so on down in the same ratio—100 to 1. Bless the waters for their products, and Lord have mercy upon the souls of those who sell the products—if He possibly can. We have an idea of resigning our present exalted position and become, like Peter, a fisherman, so as to bring down the price of fish. What shall it profit a man if he catch all the fish and lose his money—which is his soul?

Is Soap Dirty?—We hear of a man in our City that will not use soap, because, as he asserts, it is dirty; and proves it thus: "If," says he, "I wash my hands with soap it makes the water much blacker and dirtier than when I wash them without soap. Hence it is evident to all persons of common sense that soap is a dirty, filthy thing." A friend suggests that that man is like a dish rag—he cleanses every thing except himself.

End of the World.—There is quite a disposition at the present time to get up a programme for the end of the world in the course of this or the next year. Individually and collectively we have no objections personally; but if it be true that the devil is to be chained a thousand years before the end of the world, it is very clear to our mind that that event is now more than a thousand years distant.

Capt. Turner, of the 23d Mississippi, died in this City on Thursday night last, of wounds received in the recent battle near Kinston. He was buried yesterday with Masonic honors.

More Prisoners.—A squad of about forty Yankee prisoners were brought up yesterday.—We learn they were captured in the neighborhood of Snow Hill, Greene county.

The *Conservative* of yesterday has the following:

Bill Owens, the notorious deserter, house burner, murderer, &c., who some time since moved his trial to Chatham Superior Court, was taken from the jail of that county on Wednesday night the 22d instant by a party of persons unknown to the jailor, and shot to death—four balls penetrating his body.

Our informant states that the trial was to have taken place last week, but the Judge presiding declined to try the case, and as soon as it was ascertained there was to be no trial, a party of persons called on the jailor at night, demanding the keys of the jail, threatening his life in case of refusal. The jailor seeing that resistance was useless, delivered the keys to them, when they proceeded to the jail, took out Owens, and carried him some half mile from town and shot him.

A Knowing Beast.—During the occupation of South Carolina by the Federal and Confederate armies, a good lady, living between Chester and Columbia, had the misfortune to lose from her stable a valuable horse. One of our stragglers had "flanked" him in the usual way, and, taking him to Columbia, disposed of the animal to a citizen. In the evacuation which ensued, the aforesaid citizen tendered his purchase to a venerable clergyman, who was making his way to a point of safety, with instructions to ride the animal through to a certain locality and there deliver him to a certain lady. The minister mounted and went on his way rejoicing. For two days fortune played into his hands, and he multiplied thanks every mile. But the dame proved fickle. While riding by a good looking mansion, the quadruped moved deliberately to the front gate, gave an approving whinny, as much as to "thank you," and there stopped. The clergyman first coaxed, then spurred, but the sensible beast was inexorable, and not a step would he budge. At this juncture the lady of the house came to the door, and the reader may judge of the astonishment of the Christian gentleman, on being informed that he was riding a stolen horse, and that having reached home, there was good reason why the animal would'nt go further. The clergyman was in a dilemma. His friend was about to be deprived of the fruit of a legitimate purchase, he, personally, was about to take to the mud and finish his journey on foot; and—horrible thought!—the lady before him possibly regarded him, a minister of the gospel, as a marauding cavalryman of the first water of wickedness. Suffice it to say that he quickly dismounted, invited the matron to resume her quadrupedal possessions, explained his connection with the affair, like a good man as he is, enjoyed her bliss at the recovery, and went his way a sadder, wiser, and, we may add, a muddier man.—*Daily South Carolinian.*

Look out for Spies.—The large number of strangers coming to this city, requires the utmost vigilance on the part of the city police and the Provost Guards to prevent the coming and going of spies from the Yankee army. Many of them it is said, are prowling about dressed in Confederate uniform, and professing to be attached to various commands in our army.—Those who are well acquainted with the human face, will find it difficult to believe, that every man he sees every day in Confederate uniform, is a bona fide Confederate officer or private. It is well therefore, for every one to be on the alert.

Several of these fellows paid a visit to Fayetteville some days before the Yankees entered that place. A story is told of one, for which we do not vouch, but which may be true. After the Yankees arrived at Fayetteville, it is said, that an officer went to a lady and told her, that he wanted her silver and other valuables. She replied that she had none. He told her that he knew better, and that she had buried them. She tried to evade his questions, but at length he told her to come along with him in the garden, and he would show her where she had buried them. The lady went with him and presently came to a plank lying in the walk, when he told her it was under that plank, and that he helped her bury it there only a few days before. The lady at once recognised his features as the Confederate officer who called upon her a few days previous. The inhuman Yankee took the plunder, it is said, and went off with it. —*Conservative.*

The Empire of Mexico.—*Pius the Ninth about to give up Maximilian.*—The *Osservatore* of Rome denies that any plan of reconciliation has been projected in that city to improve the existing relations between the Pope and the Emperor Maximilian in religious affairs.

The Pope, perhaps, gives up the Emperor as hopeless, and intends to have no more to say to him. The Emperor may well be congratulated.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that, in conformity with public opinion in France, the Emperor Napoleon will leave Mexico to her destiny as soon as the French troops have returned. There was a rumor, however, that a reinforcement of 5,000 troops were to be sent shortly to Mexico.

It was reported that the Emperor Louis Napoleon was firmly resolved on maintaining the Empire of Mexico and the honor of the French flag.

The legislative address of France to Napoleon approves the Emperor's foreign policy. Hopes are expressed for the consolidation of the new Mexican empire, and, however serious may be the questions that are still to be settled, the Emperor Maximilian will be able to decide them by prompt and energetic action. France will learn from the testimony of her soldiers, soon to return to their country, that Maximilian reigns over a people sheltered henceforth under the banner of order. Alluding to the words of the Emperor, that the temple of war shall be closed, the address says, "Peace will be the policy of the future. Let us work in concert to render plentiful this lasting peace."

Wood ashes and common salt wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove and prevent the smoke from escaping.